

Kentucky



Gazette.

"True to his charge—he comes, the Herald of a noisy world; News from all nations, lumbering at his back."

D. BRADFORD, Editor.

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FOR THE KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

TO E.

Oh Lady! now I leave the land,
The beautiful land that gave thee birth;
And wilt thou ever think of him,
That's banish'd from thy scenes of mirth?

I view my parting hour with dread;
Divided by the dark blue main,
Many seasons will roll o'er,
Ere I shall see thy face again.

Divided thro' by land and sea,
My thoughts will never stray,
Time tempests love, but not removes,
Tho' the object's far away.

Lady! sometimes think of him
Who wears thine image in his heart,
And since thy heart I cannot claim,
Believe me what I am, thy friend.

By day or night—in weal or woe,
My heart no longer true,
Must bear the love it cannot show,
And silent, ache for thee.

A tender hearted wife—A broken hearted
woman, as she calls herself—Mrs.
Laura Hunt, of Broadalbin, Montgomery
county, N. Y. notifies the public through
the Amsterdam Intelligencer, that her
husband, Josiah Hunt, has left her bed
and board, and strayed to parts unknown;
and she forbids all girls, old maids and
widows, to meddle with, or marry him on
penalty of the law. She also earnestly
entreats all editors "through the world"
to lay the foregoing information before
their readers. Mrs. Hunt will please to
perceive that we have complied with her
request.—(Courier Enquirer.)

And we too.—(N. Y. Transcript.)
And we three.—(Cin. Mirror.)
And we four.—(Standard.)
And we five.—(Western Methodist.)
And we six.—(Zion's Herald.)
And we seven.—(Maine Free Press.)
And we eight.—(Middle't Free Press.)
And we nine.—(Woodstock Whig.)
Leave her board and bed! the villain!
and we ten.—(National Eagle.)
And strayed to parts unknown, the va-
gabond! and we eleven.—(Albany Adv.)
And we make up the dozen.—(N. York
Adv.)

Not to be outdone in gallantry, and to
show Mrs. Hunt how much we deprecate
the base act of her worse half in leaving
her bed and board and straying to parts
unknown, we beg permission to make
one towards another dozen.—(Sat. Even-
ing Post.)

Feeling ourselves as gallant as our
eastern brethren, "the knights of the
goose quill," we show our sympathy for
the forlorn Mrs. Hunt, by making the se-
cond in the new dozen.—(Ken. Whig.)

The scoundrel! if he's in these parts,
he shant meddle with our girls, old
maids or widows, for we shall put them
on their guard, by making the third in the
new dozen.—(Maysville Monitor.)

To give the faithless Josiah additional
assurance that,

"Though wander east, or wander west,
Yet rest, he will not find it;
Until he learns the wholesome truth,
And has the sense to mind it!"

That the prayers of heart-broken wo-
men are not made in vain—and that, how-
ever galling the matrimonial halter may
be, those who voluntarily put it on, can-
not slip it off without trouble—and to
spread the above caution, we make four
towards another dozen.—(Ky. Sentinel.)

And she "forbids all girls, old maids,
and widows, to meddle with, or marry
him on penalty of the law"—right old
lady; we would too were we you, (LIRKLY.)
What a tawny shame! The ungrateful,
cruel, hard-hearted spouse! We, there-
fore, to give it a further circulation, make
a fifth towards the second dozen.—Ky.
Gazette.

From the Boston Pearl.

THE WHITE HORSE.

BY A SOLDIER OF THE REVOLUTION.
The cry is still, "They come!"—[Shakespeare.]
The heavy tramp of the regulars, as
their solid columns moved amid the dark-
ness towards Concord, was heard with in-
dignation by the waking inhabitants of
the country. The hardy yeoman as he
leaped from his pallet and gazed through
the window at the passing show, was at
first at a loss to conjecture on what er-
rand these well trained warriors had been
sent; but instantly recollecting that there
was a depository of arms and provisions

at Concord, which the Americans had, at
much trouble, collected together, he made
no doubt that this strong detachment of
the British army had been commissioned
to take possession of them. There was
something provokingly cruel in the eyes
of the Americans, in thus depriving them
of the humble means of defence which
they had been able to procure; and al-
though they did not immediately form the
resolution of drawing the blood of these
incendiaries, yet the murmur of disap-
probation ran from house to house, until
the whole of the surrounding country
had been aroused from their pillows, and
anxiously awaited the result of their move-
ments. It was in a large building a few
miles below Lexington, that a family who
had been early made acquainted with the
approach of the British hirelings, resided.
They were up and doing long before the
arrival of the troops. The girls assisted
their brothers in putting on their equip-
ments, and the old man saddled the hor-
ses for his sons. As these lads were a-
bout starting for the purpose of watching
the career of the regulars, when they
should arrive at Concord, a young man
drove swiftly up to the door and bade the
volunteers good morning. "Captain Roe!"
burst from the lips of all present, save
one young and blooming lass, who hung
her head, and sighed deeply. This young
man was apparently under 30 years of
age, of middling stature, and dark eyes,
which now gleamed with fire. He spoke
a few hasty words, in an under tone, to the
armed peasant boys, to which they re-
plied by grasping their firelocks and has-
tily mounting their steeds. "Not one
word has he spoken to me," sighed the
pensive girl. Quick as thought, the young
Captain sprang to the ground, and giving
her a hearty embrace, promised to be
with her in a few hours. No answer was
returned by the desponding fair one, but
she clenched her hands and raised her
pallid face to Heaven, as if engaged in
inward prayer. There she stood in stat-
ue-like silence until the sound of the de-
parting horses' hoofs had died away.—
Then turning to her mother, who had re-
mained at her side, she softly said, "I shall
never see him more!"

"Foolish girl," answered the old lady, in
a tone that trembled while it chid, "do you
suppose that Capt. Roe intends to attack
the British army with a handful of plough-
boys? There will be no fighting depend
upon it."

But the sound of approaching horse-
men driving swiftly along the by-paths
and the main road, convinced the tre-
mbling girl, that the number was not small
who were already up in arms for the de-
fence of their rights, their hearth stones,
and their liberties. The two females
shrank into the house, oppressed by feel-
ings strange and new.

The young men, with Captain Roe at
their head, drove off towards Lexington,
and halted in a barn on the road side, at
the distance of two miles from that vil-
lage. Here were already assembled a-
bout forty youths, whose lack of equip-
ments and unilitary bearing was com-
pensated by sturdy limbs, hard, embrown-
ed visages, and sinewy arms.

"Now my dear fellows," said Roe, in a
hasty, but not an agitated tone, "we are
strong enough to march. We shall be
joined by others. The Cambridge boys
are wide awake, and have gone to Con-
cord already; and I have seen some old
men galloping out to enjoy the morning
air. The country is rising all around us."

The rude volunteers gave three loud
cheers, and at once formed in marching
order. The little band struck out into
the high road, but before they had reach-
ed Lexington, were obliged to turn into a
by-way, as the rapid advance of the British
endangered their safety. Having ar-
rived at Lexington, Captain Roe called
his men to a halt, and besought them
sooner to sell their lives than be driven
from the position they had taken. The
charge appeared to be needless, as they
had no intention of firing upon the ene-
my, and it was not to be expected that the
regular troops would assault unoffending
men. While this little company was rest-
ing behind the village church, many
squadrons of Americans dashed by them, on
their way to Concord, but Captain Roe
maintained his position with the view of
harrassing the enemy if they should at-
tempt any violence to the village. Just
as the morning dawned, the hasty tramp
of men was heard by the little band, and
in a moment afterward the British com-
mander wheeled his steed upon the plain
where they stood, and waving his sword,
commanded them to throw down their
arms and disperse. The Americans were
not fast in acknowledging the authority
of the epauletted caiff, and in an instant,
a shower of British balls cut down nearly
half of the little company, and put the
rest to flight. Capt. Roe was among the
slain. The women and children of Lex-
ington fled from their houses over the
hills, filling the air with their screams.—
There was an old man by the name of
Hezekiah Wyman, the widow of whose
house overlooked the ground where these
murders were committed; and no sooner
did he see his brave countrymen fall, than

he inwardly devoted himself to revenge
the unhallowed slaughter.

"Wife," said he, "is there not an old gun
barrel, somewhere in the garret?"

"I believe there was," said she, "but
pray what do you want with it?"

"I should like to see if it is fit for ser-
vice," replied he, "If I am not mistaken it
is good enough to drill a hole through a
riglar."

"Mercy on me husband! are you going
mad? An old man like you—sixty years
old last November—to talk of going to
war! I should think you had seen enough
of fighting the British already. There
lies poor Captain Roe and his men bleed-
ing on the grass before your eyes. What
could you do with a gun?"

The man made no reply, but ascended
the stairs, and soon returned with a rusty
gun-barrel in his hands. In spite of
his wife's incessant din, he went to his
shop, made a stock for it, and put it in
complete order for use. He then saddled
a strong white horse, and mounted him.
He gave the steed the rein, and directed
his course towards Concord. He met the
British troops returning, and was not long
in perceiving that there was a wasp's
nest about their ears. He dashed so close-
ly upon the flank of the enemy, that his
horse's neck was drenched with the spout-
ing blood of the wounded soldiers. Then
reining back his snorting steed to reload,
he dealt a second death upon the ranks
with his never-failing bullet. The tall
giant form of the assailant, his grey
locks floating on the breeze, and the color
of his steed soon distinguished him from
the other Americans, and the regulars
gave him the name of "Death on the pale
horse." A dozen bullets whizzed by his
head, when he made the first assault, but
undismayed, the old patriot continued to
prance his gay steed over the head-
of the foot soldiers—to do his own business
faithfully, in the belief that because oth-
ers did wrong by firing at him, it would
be no excuse for him to do wrong by
sparing the hireling bullies of a tyranni-
cal government. At length a vigorous
charge of the bayonet drove the old man
and the party with which he was acting,
far from the main body of the British.—
Hezekiah was also out of ammunition,
and was compelled to pick up some on
the road, before he could return to the
charge. He then came on again and
picked off an officer, by sending a slug
through his royal brains, before he was
again driven off. But ever and anon,
through the smoke that curled about the
flanks of the detachment, could be seen
the white horse of the veteran for a mo-
ment—the report of his piece was heard,
and the sacred person of one of his Ma-
jesty's faithful subjects was sure to mea-
sure his length on rebel ground. Thus
did Hezekiah and his neighbors continue
to harrass the retreating foe, until the
Earl Percy appeared with a thousand
fresh troops from Boston. The two de-
tachments of the British were now two
thousand strong, and they kept off the
Americans with their artillery while they
took a hasty meal. No sooner had they
again commenced their march, than the
powerful white horse was seen careering
at full speed over the hills, with the daunt-
less old Yankee on his back.

"Ha! cried the soldiers, 'there comes
that old fellow again, on the white horse!
Look out for yourselves, for one of us has
got to die in spite of Fate.' And one of
them did die, for Hezekiah's aim was true,
and his principles of economy would not
admit of his wasting powder or ball.—
Throughout the whole of that bloody
road between Lexington and Cambridge,
the fatal approaches of the white horse-
man were dreaded by the trained troops
of Britain, and every wound inflicted by
Hezekiah needed no repeating. But on
reaching Cambridge, the regulars, great-
ly to their comfort, missed the old man
and his horse. They comforted them-
selves by the conjecture that he had, at
length, paid the forfeit of his temerity,—
and that his steed had gone home with a
bloody bride, and an empty saddle. Not
so. Hezekiah had only lingered for a
moment to aid in a plot which had been
laid by Ammi Cutter, for taking the bag-
gage wagons and their guards. Ammi
had planted about fifty old rusty muskets
under a stone wall, with their muzzles
directed towards the road. As the wag-
ons arrived opposi- to this battery, the
muskets were discharged, and eight hor-
ses, together with some soldiers were sent
out of existence. The party of soldiers
who had the baggage in charge, ran to a
pond and plunging their muskets into the
water, surrendered themselves to an old
woman, called Mother Barberick, who
was at that time digging roots in an ad-
jacent field. A party of Americans re-
captured the gallant Englishmen from
Mother Barberick, and placed them in
safe keeping. The captives were exceed-
ingly astonished at the suddenness of the
attack, and declared that the Yankees
would rise up like mosquitoes out of a
marsh, and kill them. This *chef d'œuvre*
having been concluded, the harrassed
soldiers were again amazed by the ap-
pearance of Hezekiah, whose white horse
was conspicuous among the now count-
less assassins, that sprang from every

hill and ringing dell, copse and wood,
through which the bleeding regiment,
like a wounded snake, held their toillome
way. His fatal aim was taken and a sol-
dier fell at every report of his piece.—
Even after the worried troops had enter-
ed Charlestown, there was no escape
from the deadly bullets of the restless
veteran. The appalling white horse
would suddenly dash out from a brake, or
from behind a rock, and the whizzing of
his bullet was the precursor of death.—
He followed the enemy to their very boats
and then turning his horse's head, return-
ed unharmed to his household.

From the Parlor Magazine.
THE SEASON.

We are nearly at the close of Septem-
ber—the equinox has taken place—and
a change has come upon the weather.—
The heat of summer is over, and winter
comes with gradual step encroaching
more and more, and warning us that his
omnipotence will soon triumph. The
winds which slept during summer, have
now awakened from their apathy, and the
gentler zephyrs alarmed at their approach
flee to a sunnier and more congenial
clime. The verdure fades from the grass
and the leaves begin to change color un-
der the approaching influence of autumn.
Nature, wearied with the gaudy pomp of
summer, prepares to disrobe herself, and
rest for a while upon the bosom of winter.
A melancholy silence pervades the for-
est—the gay chirp of the happy birds is
gone, the moan of the waterfall is more
distinct, and falls with chilling power on
the heart; the trees already weep their
leaves, and solitude holds a tranquil and
soul-enobling reign. All these changes
portray the versatile condition of man:
lovely and gay in the spring-time of life,
when the young blood rushes in an un-
contaminated stream from the spotless
heart. Nature, in life's summer when
the form is expanded, and the mind's chief
energies developed—decaying in autumn
when vigor is gone from the intellect, and
power from the frame, and the sunset of
existence throws its melancholy shadows
on the soul—dead in winter, when the
blood has become frozen in its fountains,
and the wearied body yields to the fetters
of the insatiate grave. Yet why repine;
why mourn over the faded flowers with
which the path of infancy was bestrewn;
why regret the buoyancy and thought-
lessness of youth—why bewail the ex-
hausted energies of manhood? The world
is still beautiful, and still bright; the
same star-bespangled canopy overarches
all; the same flowers spring from the
earth; the same generous feelings rise
from the heart. Let life pass away in
pursuance to the inevitable decree of na-
ture, but while its functions can be exer-
cised, let it urge us to admire and envy
the thousand lovely scenes by which we
are surrounded. Winter is approaching,
but the cheerful hearth, and the respect-
ed friend can amply atone for the absence
of the delights of summer. We can sit
by our fireside while the storm howls
without, and feel happy in the society of
friends—we can talk over those deligh-
ful subjects from which our attention is
directed during the pageantry of sum-
mer; we can return to our school boy
days—indulge in reminiscences of the e-
ventful past, and exchange with each
other the opinions, hopes, and feelings
which years have only served to dignify
and confirm. But we are becoming sen-
sitive and dull—our readers are al-
ready yawning over our reflections, and
wishing for a brighter picture of exist-
ence. We can easily gratify them. We
can make the exquisite pleased, by re-
minding him of his dashing pug, his no-
ble horse, and his well lined overcoat—
we can delight the fair creatures whom
winter serves but to gift with increased
omnipotence—by picturing to them the
romance, poetry, and enjoyment of a
sleigh ride by moonlight. The more do-
mesticated will think with increased de-
light of the enjoyments of home; the
cheerful fire, the table loaded with books,
and the thoughtless gambols of happy
children. Winter is not without its
charms—nay, some of its defects are ad-
mired. The influenza, so notorious, and
so much dreaded, is said to render a lady
interesting, and she does not hesitate to
emit her tiny cough on any occasion, she
is so peculiarly fascinating while an in-
valid. We are a singular being, and al-
though during the heat of summer our
ideas are frigid as icicles, we find them
now warmed and animated by reflections
upon the comforts of winter. Being a
bachelor, our task is, in winter, extreme-
ly unpleasant. When we are forced to
rise in the morning, there is no fire—we
probably exhaust our patience, and cut
our fingers in kindling one; absolutely in-
censed at the obstinacy of the fire, we
change our element, and attempt to wash
our hands—the water is frozen. We at-
tempt to succeed in this and sit down to
write—the ink is more solid than our
judgment, and more difficult to melt than
platina. In the meantime the "devil" is
crying for copy, and at last, with benum-
bed fingers, we scribble our editorials.—
Notwithstanding all this, *pseudo* critics
will cavil at our lucubrations, and prate

about their wanting the fire of genius,
when probably they were written in a
room similar to that in which Chatterton
made his doleful exit. Spite of all this,
we are determined to remain at our post,
and if old winter should become too ob-
trusive, we will assail him with some of
McDonald Clarke's poetry, and if that do
not banish him, we will give him up as a
fellow of execrable taste. B.

A TRUE TALE.

Some time ago a gentleman was trav-
elling through East Tennessee, and on
his journey fell in company with a wo-
man that was travelling the same road,
who had an infant with her: and is sup-
posed, from the following circumstances,
to have left her own home, in order to rid
herself of the stigma which she had
brought on herself by her lewd conduct.
The gentleman and lady, both being of
the same mind, immediately formed a so-
cial acquaintance, and passed the after-
noon very pleasantly. The woman had
an uncommon degree of assurance, which
induced the gentleman to propose that
they should pass for husband and wife;
to which she readily assented.

Accordingly they rode on till evening,
when they arrived at a public house,
where they proposed to tarry all night.
The gentleman called for supper; but
that the lady (who used every precaution
to keep the child concealed from the view
of any one) refused to eat, saying that
she was unwell. However, the gentle-
man made a hearty repast, and excused
the woman, saying, my wife is subject to
a pain in her stomach, which has deprived
her of her food.

Supper being ended, the gentleman
desired a bed to be prepared, which being
done, they immediately retired to rest.—
Some time in the night, the lady eloped
from the bed, leaving the infant to the
care of her pretended husband. Soon af-
ter her departure, the infant missing its
mother, began to scream most pitifully,
which disturbed the gentleman's repose,
and awakened all the people of the house.

At length the landlady got up to see
what ailed the child. The gentleman
with his adopted infant in his arms, en-
deavored to quiet it by saying, "hush, my
dear; your mamma will soon return a-
gain." Little did he think that she had
departed to return no more. Her long
absence, however, at length excited sus-
picion in his mind, that its mother would
never return.

The landlady proposed taking up the
child to see what was the reason of its
incessant cries: she approached the bed,
and requested the man to give her the
child, and tell her whether it was a son
or a daughter; but this question redoubled
his consternation, as he was entirely ig-
norant which sex the child belonged to;
however, with some difficulty he made
the discovery, and informed the landlady
it was a son.

She immediately called for a light,
which was no sooner brought than the
landlady began to unfold the wrapper
from the child, and exclaim—"O, what a
fine big son you have got." But on a
more minute examination, they found to
their great astonishment, and to the mor-
tification and vexation of the supposed
father, that the child was a *mulatto*!

The wretched man having no excuse
to offer, immediately divulged the whole
matter without reserve. Immediate
search was made for the mother of the
child, but in vain. And, as the song says:

"One sorrow seldom comes alone,"

to his great consternation and grief, she
had taken both horses with her, and left
the poor wretch destitute of every thing
except a fine *mulatto* boy!!

MATTHIAS.

Matthias, the impostor, liberated from
confinement within the last few days,
has resumed his old vocation. He made
his appearance yesterday at Newark
and caused much excitement among the
citizens of that place. We advise the
scoundrel to avoid this city if he dislikes
a coating of tar and feathers. Some of
the relatives of his unfortunate victims
have expressed their determination,
should he cross their path, not to permit
him to escape unscathed.—N. Y. Cour.

"There was nothing in his general ap-
pearance to excite observation. The only
remains of his famous beard are a huge
pair of whiskers, he was dressed in the
bottle green frock coat and pantaloons,
in which he occasionally figured in the
days of his glory; the only peculiarity be-
ing the frogs on the coat instead of but-
tons. While walking with him in pur-
suit of his brother, he remarked to Mr.
G. that he did not appear to know him,
and immediately added that his name
was Matthias, thereupon proceeding to
insist upon his exalted character. He
said he had been abroad, prosecuted and
misrepresented, but did not believe any
further steps would be taken against him,
as the officers intimated nothing of the
kind at his discharge. He denied the
charge of homicide, seduction, &c. and
remarked that Mr. Folger being misled
had fallen from the true faith, though he
thought he might be brought back. He

was aware of the publications about him,
and remarked in reply to a question con-
cerning Col. Stone's memoir, that "it
was a money making affair, containing
some truth and much falsehood," but
which would eventually help forward his
cause.

Failing to find the object of his visit, he
returned to the railroad, proposing to
take the 10 o'clock car for the city. It
became generally known in the mean-
time that he was in town, and crowds
collected about him freely giving utter-
ance to the popular feeling. He re-
sponded with perfect mildness and self-
possession declaring his innocence of the
crimes charged, and asserting the high
and benevolent objects of his mission.

The excitement against him so in-
creased that Sheriff Robinson, who hap-
pened to be present with some of the
constables, took him in charge, and con-
ducted him to the bridge, the crowd fol-
lowing on. The car soon appeared and
the wretched creature thus escaped with-
out giving occasion for any thing like
personal violence. His conversation was
in general incoherent and imbecile, ex-
hibiting a mixture of knave and fool."

Remarkable operation.—We have
seen, this morning, a young man from
Virginia, named Wilson, born deaf, and
of course dumb also, whose sense of hear-
ing has been restored, or rather created,
by an operation performed by Dr. Web-
ster, of this city. The evidence that he
could hear distinctly, was conclusive and
satisfactory, although he could utter but
one or two intelligible sounds, only three
days having elapsed since the operation
was performed. He has been educated
in the Deaf and Dumb institution, but of
necessity, although able to read, and
knowing the letters which, being united,
represent objects, he has yet to learn the
sounds of those letters, and the names of
those objects as enunciated in spoken
language. The discovery is a most im-
portant one, and we shall make farther
report of the very interesting case in
which it has been established; deeming it
more advisable to wait a month or two,
for the development of this newly ac-
quired power in Wilson, before we give
any detailed account of the case.—N. Y.
Commercial.

Curious Outrage.—It is stated in the
last *Tribune* Press, that several graves
were recently violated in the vicinity of
Mr. Dempsy Bryan's in that county, on
what was formerly called Phillips' plan-
tation. Mrs. West, an aged lady, had
been buried about 10 years; her grave
was only partly filled up. Polly Par-
mer, had also been buried about 10
years, aged 12; a hole had been dug large
enough only to remove the head, and the
napkin bound round the head was found
at the grave. John Phillips, had been
dead about six years, aged 22; his remains
were almost entirely removed—only two
small finger bones, some hair, part of the
winding sheet, and one of the stockings
in which he had been buried, were left.
There was no clue to the discovery of
the perpetrators, at last dates.

Mr. Morris of the Haymarket Theatre,
London, has dramatised Mrs. Fanny
Kemble Butler's Journal for the Stage.
He has entitled the piece, "Moll Flag-
on's Trip to America."

Mexico.—Intelligence received at
New Orleans from Mexico to Aug. 3d,
states that the government had given or-
ders for the arrest of Zavala. Several
corps of troops are marching to Texas.
Austin has set out for Mexico with an
understanding that he is to use all his in-
fluence to induce Texas to submit to the
Dictator. The Chambers and Executive
at Mexico are in open opposition, and the
Minister Tournel and Commandant Valen-
cia, have written to Santa Anna to re-
pair to the capital. Mexico is in a state
of misery. Santa Anna has been obliged
to surrender up to the State the Zacate-
cas mines, which he had made a good
speculation of.—N. Y. Star.

How to make the winter pass quick.—
Give a note to the Bank for ninety days,
and Spring will come as soon as you are
prepared for it.

You know our Zack? Well, he come
up from Boston tother day on the rail
road. Zack says as how them are loco-
motives are *raat* snorters for speed. He
told me that he come so quick, that when
they got half way, they heard Wilson,
in Boston, crying a pocket book lost, and
a fellow in Providence at the same time,
singing out charcoal! What d'e think o'
that, ha?—Providence Jour.

Simple Remedies.—Cotton wool wet
with sweet oil and paregoric relieves the
ear ache very soon.

Honey and milk is very good for worms
—so is strong salt water.

A poultice of wheat bran or rye bran,
very soon takes down the inflammation oc-
casioned by a sprain.

Low blackberry leaves made into tea,
is extremely beneficial for a sore mouth,
occasioned by taking calomel, or from any
cause.

LEXINGTON.

SATURDAY, OCT. 17, 1835.

Lexington Races.—The Fall races, over the Association course, commenced on Wednesday last.

First day, 2 mile heats; 6 horses started—won by Dunn's Columbus Filley, at 3 heats.

Second day, 3 mile heats; 3 horses started—won by S. Burbridge's Caroline Scott, by Archy of Transport, at 2 heats.

Third day, 4 mile heats; 3 horses started—won by S. Burbridge's Rodolph, by Sir Archy of Transport, in 1 heat, and walked the second.

Weather fine, and sport excellent.—Particulars in our next.

Halley's Comet.—This eccentric visitor was first noticed here on Friday evening, the 9th inst.

The horses in the carriage of Charlton ton Hunt, Esq., became frightened on Thursday last, near Lexington, ran off, upset, and broke the carriage, with slight injury to several ladies who were in it; but it is believed, none very severely.

From our latest dates, we perceive there has been a pretty severe fire in Boston, Mass.

Sundry English Lords and Gentlemen have lately visited the United States.—They dined with the Mayor of N. York, on Sunday the 4th of October, and his Honor's Champagne being excellent, charged rather high. On the way to their lodgings, they broke some lamps and windows, and treated some of the citizens rudely. The watch interfered, and succeeded, after a considerable contest, in arresting and committing to the watch-house, until morning, the Marquis of Waterford, Lord John Bessford, and Lord Jolyon; and Col. Dundas, of the Royal Guards. In the morning they were conveyed to Bricewell, where, after some swaggering, and a few knock downs, they were discharged on the intercession of the Mayor.

Hon. Hugh L. White, of Tennessee, was unanimously re-elected to the Senate of the United States, by the Legislature on the 6th inst.

Mr. Guild introduced in the same Legislature, resolutions instructing the Senators to vote for the expunging resolutions of Col. Benton.

The steam boat Heroine, collapsed her boiler on the night of the 4th, on her passage to St. Louis; by which the engineer was killed, three hands badly scalded, and three deck passengers thrown overboard.

The steam boat Black Hawk, ran foul of the Siam, on the 2d inst. and carried away the wheel house and cook room.—Two flat boats in tow of the Black Hawk, were sunk.

The intelligence from Liberia is late, important, and distressing. Collisions between the natives and the settlers had taken place; and the village of Adina was attacked by a large number of the natives and entirely destroyed, with the loss of 37 lives. The natives were preparing to attack the other villages, but the settlers assembled, met and defeated them with great loss.

The Maryland elections have not been entirely heard from. Enough, however, is known, to leave little or no doubt of the election of at least four Van Buren men to Congress.

Maine is decidedly in favour of Van Buren. In Pennsylvania, the election was held this week. If Wolf and Muglenberg continue on the track, it is very probable Ritner, the Anti-Jackson and Anti Masonic candidate will succeed as Governor.

Appointment by the President.—John Forsythe, Jr., of Alabama, to be Attorney for the Southern District of Alabama, vice John Elliott, dec'd.

The reason assigned by the Observer, for having abandoned the public dinner in Lexington on the 5th of October, to commemorate the battle of the Thames is, that it was ascertained that Gen. Harrison would not be present! Principles and not men, has been the professed motto of that paper on more than one occasion; and the friends of the administration, have been often stigmatised as man worshippers. Under those circumstances, we were rather surprised that the Editors of that paper did not furnish some more plausible apology for the complete failure of their attempt to bolster their HERO on that occasion.

THAMES CELEBRATION.

We give below the proceedings at the celebration of the victory of the Thames, on the 5th inst. Although the weather was extremely unfavorable, a large and highly respectable company assembled from different and distant counties and heartily united in the festivities of the occasion. At about 10 o'clock, Colonel Johnson's approach was announced by the discharge of cannon, and his arrival was greeted by the most enthusiastic shouts of applause from the assembled company. Between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M. the company was entertained by the eloquence of Colonel Wall, Col. Victor Monroe, Dr. Hawkins, and E. Nuttall, Esq. Their speeches were all, in point of language and delivery, of the first order; and in sentiment, admirably adapted to the occasion. We regret that they have not been handed us for publication. A most sumptuous entertainment was served up in Major Luckett's usual elegant style at 2 o'clock, of which the whole company partook, with the greatest harmony and satisfaction. After the cloth was removed, CAPT. FOWLER of Lexington, one of the patriarchs of democracy in Kentucky, was called to preside, assisted by GEN. McALLA and R. A. FERGUSON, as Vice Presidents. When the toast alluding to Col. Johnson was drunk, and the roar of cannon and unbounded applause from the company, with which it was received, had ceased, he arose and addressed the assembly for nearly an hour in a plain, though eloquent and touching manner. Many of his companions on the battle field of the Thames, were present, and as he referred to their bravery, their toils, and their dangers, and alluded to those who that day fell in freedom's cause and now repose, far from the friends of their boyhood and homes, we saw

—The big tear roll
Down many a manly cheek.

We could not avoid noticing the modesty with which Col. Johnson alluded to any circumstance, which furnished evidence of his own merit; whether of a military or civil character. He ascribed the victory of the Thames to the fearless bravery of his Kentucky associates, and declared that through twenty eight years of service in the general Government, his dearest object, his highest ambition, had been the faithful performance of his duty to those, of whom he ever considered himself but the servant.

At the instance of the committee, Mr. Ferguson addressed Col. Johnson on behalf of the company, in reply, in a speech of about the same length, Mr. F. concluded his remarks to the company, calling their attention to the position in which the Baltimore Convention had placed Mr. Van Buren and Col. Johnson to the democracy of the Republic, and assigning his reasons for uniting in their support.

The letters of Generals Desha, Allen, McConnell, and Judge Hickey and Major S. Daviss, were read and received with great applause.

TOASTS.

The day we celebrate.—When Kentucky vainly offered upon the banks of the Thames, a small attempt for the outrages at Raisin and Fort Meigs. [Three guns.] *Battle of the Thames.*

The memory of Washington.—The President of the U. States—When time shall have softened the asperities of party strife, the name of Andrew Jackson will be recorded among the soldiers and statesmen of his country; as a patriot above suspicion—as a soldier without fear and without reproach—as a statesman of enlarged, comprehensive and liberal views—never to be seduced by selfish motives, and never to be driven by the threats of faction. [His name shall shine on the pages of history, ages after the names of party demagogues shall have passed into oblivion.] [Three guns.] *And Lang Syne.*

The Vice President of the U. States.—His long career as a public servant has exhibited a bright example of consistent, devoted and talented patriotism—his private life, that of a virtuous and honest man. In war, repressing and defeating the treacherous schemes of blue light federalism—in peace, consolidating and inspiring the phalanx of republicanism. That phalanx will rally around him when called on to exercise the highest right of freemen. [Three guns.]

Union and Democracy.—The memory of Thomas Jefferson and James Monroe.

James Madison.—A statesman to whom the lovers of liberty throughout the world, are indebted for invaluable services in the cause of human rights.

Madison's March.—The sages and soldiers of the Revolution. [In silence.]

The Union.—Based upon compromise and conciliation—may those constituted and bankrupt politicians, who sport with its sanctity, be dignified by the breath of popular indignation.

The memory of Isaac Shelby.—When slaughter and defeat had whitened the battle fields of the north-west with the bones of murdered heroes, he led the avenging legions of his country through every obstacle to victory and renown. [Three guns.]

Shelby's March.—Col. Richard M. Johnson—The eldest living son of Kentucky. His daring chivalry as a warrior upon the banks of the Thames, and his long, useful and invaluable career as a statesman and a public servant, have stamped an indelible impression of gratitude upon the hearts of his countrymen. [Three guns and tremendous applause.]

The memory of Lieut. Col. James Johnson.—Who at the head of a battalion of mounted infantry gallantly charged and captured a superior force of British veterans, backed with artillery. His while career has proved that the most amiable modesty in private life, may be combined with the most lion-like courage on the field of battle.

Kentucky Volunteers.—The memory of Commodore Perry—Whose brilliant achievements on Lake Erie, was the bright precursor of the decisive victory which closed with renown the last campaign of the North West.

Perry's Victory.—The representative system of Government.—The pride and glory of America, and the palladium of her liberty—may it never be overturned or abolished.

Jefferson and Liberty.—The Hon. Thos. H. Benton—A pure and upright representative of the democracy; a grant in right of strength to his friends, and a debate; a tower of strength to his friends, and a terror to his enemies.

He has stood firm and unflinching, while many others of high promise have fallen to rise no more. His disinterested services will be remembered by all true republicans.

The Hon. Edward Livingston, late Minister to France.—His letter to the Duke de Broglie, contains a true exposition of the principles which will hereafter govern the intercourse between the Executive branch of our government and foreign nations.

It is the only explanation which should be given in reply to the French bill of indemnity.

Rejections by a Bank-bought senatorial faction.—A sure indication of perversity of principle, and of the high road to popular favor.

The Postmaster General.—He will fearlessly and honestly discharge the duties of his station, regardless of senatorial proscription and party violence.

VOLUNTEERS.—By John Fowler, Esq., of Lexington, President of the day.

Colonel R. M. Johnson—The scars he received in defence of his country's rights, speak more than volumes in his favor. His services as a statesman are too well known to be reiterated or obli-

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UNDER YOUR COMMAND, on the 5th of October, 1813. Accept from your Republican fellow citizens whom we have the honor to represent, and from us individually, assurances of sincere attachment and unqualified respect.

Respectfully, your obedient servants,
B. B. JOHNSON,
LEWIS SANDERS, JR.,
JOHN BUFORD,
ALEX. R. DEPEW,
R. A. FERGUSON,
Hon. R. M. JOHNSON.

Great Crossings, Sept. 24th, 1835.

Gentlemen:—Your favor of the 23d, inviting me to partake of a public festival to be given in commemoration of the battle of the Thames, I have received.—In reply, I have to say, that I could not decline the invitation, with which I have been honored by so numerous a portion of my fellow citizens, without doing injustice to those feelings and emotions, which your letter, and the associations of the event you refer to, have created. I shall therefore, do myself the pleasure of being with you on the 5th of October. Accept gentlemen for those whom you represent, and for yourselves individually, my most grateful acknowledgments for the honor you have conferred upon me, and believe me to be, with great respect, your sincere friend and obedient servant,

R. M. JOHNSON.

GEN. DESHA'S LETTER.

CYNTHIANA, Sept. 30th, 1835.

Gentlemen:—Your letter of invitation, wishing me to participate in the festival of the 5th of October next, to be given in commemoration of the victory achieved by Kentucky Arms, at the river Thames, on the 5th October, 1813, has been received. Owing to previous engagements, it will be out of my power to attend and partake with you on that day. And I regret it extremely, as it deprives me of the pleasure of being with you, and the satisfaction of taking by the hand, a number of my old friends and fellow soldiers. Also, of the wish to do honor to the name of the man, who urged a pursuit of the enemy, and who commanded the Kentucky troops, by whose valor that signal victory was obtained over the combined forces of the British and their savage allies.

I have the honor to be, respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOSEPH DESHA.

Isaac Shelby.—Who urged the pursuit of Proctor's army, by which the Kentuckians obtained a signal victory over the combined forces of the British and Indians. May his memory last as long as the water of the Thames continues to run.

J. D.

GEN. ALLEN'S LETTER.

GREENSBURG, KY., Sept. 1835.

Gentlemen:—Your kind letter containing an invitation to attend the celebration of the battle of the Thames, on the 5th of Oct., I have duly received. I am sorry to inform you, that circumstances which I cannot control, will deny me the pleasure of a compliance with the invitation. This I regret the more, because it would be most gratifying to my feelings, to meet, and take by the hand, many of my old friends, who will be with you on that occasion. But as I cannot attend personally, permit me, with my compliments to the company and your distinguished guest, to transmit to you a sentiment to represent me, prefaced by a few remarks.

The situation of our North western frontier, before Shelby's campaign into Upper Canada in 1813, is too well known to require any detailed account. Our disgraceful defeat at Fort Meigs, and the massacre of our brave little band by a greatly superior force of savages and worse than savage enemies, at the River Raisin had greatly emboldened the enemy. When some of our brave sons of Kentucky were butchered in cold blood by a relentless enemy. A general gloom overspread Kentucky, and mourning was heard through the land.

The brave hearts were roused—the patriot could no longer remain idle. It could not be expected that a Shelby, on such an occasion, could remain inactive. He had suggested to me in Frankfort, the propriety of invading Upper Canada with an overwhelming force; giving it as his opinion, that our north-western frontier would not enjoy peace until it was done. Detroit had been shamefully surrendered to the enemy, thereby giving to the savages almost an uncontrolled license to murder our border brethren, women and children.

I understood from Governor Shelby in that conversation, that he had, or would commence a correspondence with the Secretary at War upon the subject; and asked me if the enterprise was permitted by the President, might he expect my assistance; I assured him he might. He succeeded in obtaining the sanction of the President to commence the enterprise. The hero of King's Mountain sounded the tocsin, and the brave sons of Kentucky moved like a stream to his banner. I received a letter from him, dated, Frankfort, July 31st, 1813, in which he says:—I write you, my good sir, to exert your influence to bring into the field as many mounted volunteers as you can.

I met him with 220 volunteers raised from my brigade, on the 31st of August 1813, at New Port, according to appointment. He handed me a Brigadier's commission, and ordered me to Mad River, where he intended to organize the army. At this place the army was organized—five Brigades had flocked to his standard, and were under marching orders immediately.

Within a few miles of the Lake, the glorious news of Perry's triumph upon Lake Erie, met us; this gave new life and vigor to the army. We arrived at the Lake as Perry was landing the prisoners.

The army embarked and crossed the Lake, landed and marched upon Malden, but the army would not be permitted to pursue the flying enemy. These fears I have no doubt arose from the great waste of time after we arrived at the Lake.—The army lay upon Bass Island three or four days, upon the Middle Sister about a day.

When the army arrived at Sandwich, the soldiers had become clamorous in consequence of delay. Two days had been consumed in marching from Amherstburg to Sandwich, a distance of about eighteen or twenty miles, and was then lying at Sandwich for no cause that was known.

I hope I may be permitted to make a statement of what transpired at Amherstburg—it exhibits a scene characteristic of the individual, so well known as the Hero of King's Mountain, which will not be uninteresting to those who wish every occurrence should be known, calculated to place the character of a distinguished individual in its true light.

At Amherstburg, the Governor and his General Officers were very formally called to a Council of War. In a short time we convened in Proctor's house, as I was told, in solemn council, and to my surprise it was to determine whether an army of Kentucky volunteers were to return home and disgrace themselves, or whether they should pursue the enemy. Indeed an attempt was made to work up insurmountable obstacles; at least six obstacles, as well as I recollect, were fabricated and exhibited to the council.

1st. The enemy had taken all the good horses out of the country.

2d. The enemy had the start of us and the scent was cold.

3d. That provisions were scarce.

4th. That the men had not been accustomed to hard marching.

5th. That the enemy could move their troops with much facility.

6th. That it was very probable, a reinforcement would be sent from Burlington Heights to meet the retreating army.

And upon these objections to an immediate pursuit, made important by the source from whence they flow, we were about to sit in "cold debate," while the enemy were but a little ahead of us, and gaining distance every hour. I saw in the countenance of the old hero, a manifest impatience. It seems to me before the question was fairly put—He bounced upon his feet and exclaimed, we will go—we will go—His officers all did the same.

Before he left the room he ordered to prepare for march immediately, and superadded; that the General Officer, who was first in readiness, take the front.

With the Brave Col. Johnson and his mounted riflemen on our front and flank, we had nothing to fear from surprise. Within four days we overtook the enemy on the Bank of the Thames, when I saw the gallantry of a Shelby, a Johnson, and a Desha. I saw Shelby, without a body guard, brandishing his sword over his head, and exclaiming "Huzza my Brave Boys!"—"You are the boys after my own heart!"—Desha encouraging his men and restoring order—Johnson, I saw on the battle field in his blood, covered with wounds and with glory.

(THE SENTIMENT.)

Isaac Shelby—The Hero of King's Mountain, whose influence as a brave officer and patriot, called out five brigades of Kentucky volunteers to relieve our distressed north western frontier, took the command in person while Governor of the State, and thereby furnished an opportunity for the display of Kentucky valor and the chivalry of Col. R. M. Johnson, one of Kentucky's most distinguished, patriotic and meritorious sons.

GEN. McCONNELL'S LETTER.

VERMILION, 29th Sept. 1835.

Gentlemen:—Your letter of the 24th, inst. was this moment received, informing me of your appointment of Marshall's for making arrangements for the celebration of the battle of the Thames, on the 5th October. The transaction of business with others, on that day, over which I have no control, compels me to say to you, that I will be unable to attend the celebration. It is truly mortifying to me, to be unable to attend at the celebration of so glorious an achievement of American arms in which Kentucky bore so conspicuous a part. Accept for yourselves my thanks, for the honor you have been pleased to confer upon me. Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAS. McCONNELL.

JUDGE HICKEY'S LETTER.

LEXINGTON, 3d Oct. 1835.

Gentlemen: I have had the honor to receive your polite invitation to participate in a festival on the 5th inst., at Maj. Luckett's, near the forks of Elkhorn, in commemoration of the victory of the Thames. During the last war between the United States and Great Britain, there were many sanguinary engagements in which the sons of Kentucky displayed conspicuously the patriotism and intrepidity; but there was none in which they shed so much lustre upon her and upon the nation, as in the memorable battle of the Thames. There were present her Shelby, her Desha, her Trotter, her Allen, and her King, and the

elite of her chivalry, and there was her Johnson, "the bravest of the brave." I regret most sincerely that I cannot attend your celebration. The Fayette Circuit Court is now in session, and the business of the docket is such as to render it impossible for me to leave home. I will, however, send you a sentiment to represent me upon the occasion, in which I trust and believe the whole assemblage will concur with me.

In this sentiment I give to Col. Johnson that title which his country has awarded to him—"the Hero of the Thames." I do not intend thereby (if I could) to strip the commander, or any other individual, of any honor to which he may be justly entitled, nor to imply any censure or disparagement of either. History furnishes many examples of subordinates in battle, who, by their distinguished energy, enterprise and valor, have rushed forward and borne away the palm from all competitors. In such an instance, to manifest jealousy towards a victorious and more fortunate brother in arms, or to attempt to wrest his trophy from his grasp, or to tear his laurels from his brow, is worse than unworthy of a soldier. Col. Johnson was "the hero of the Thames" in the sense in which Lannes was the hero of Monte Belle, and Devout the hero of Eckmuhl, where Napoleon commanded in person. There is not a corner of Kentucky, however remote, in which Shelby is not known by his glorious title of the hero of King's Mountain; yet he was not the commander in that action.

The view which I entertain of this subject is simply this: although the commander of an army may discharge all his duties faithfully, and be entitled to all the credit appertaining to his station, and may have originated and determined upon the plan of battle, and directed the movements of every corps, still a subordinate may, by extraordinary activity, bravery and skill, by executing the plan of battle, or in conducting the operations of a corps, become the principal instrument in the achievement of the victory; and, in that event, such subordinate may justly be called the hero of the occasion. History and tradition have satisfied me that the defeat of the British and Indians under Proctor and Tecumseh, was mainly attributable to the bold and invincible prowess of Col. Johnson and his regiment of Kentucky mounted volunteers. Therefore, I, as one citizen, award to him that title which he has earned by his blood, and by the imminent hazard of his life in the face of British discipline, and savage ferocity.

The sentiment which I wish to be read as my tribute upon the approaching anniversary, is:

Col. Richard M. Johnson—The Hero of the Thames—Next to Jackson, the living American citizen most distinguished for his important civil and military services to the country. Have the honor to be, gentlemen, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THOMAS M. HICKEY.

MAJOR DAVISS' LETTER.

HARRISBURG, Oct. 3d, 1835.

Gentlemen: I am sorry that my engagements in court, will prevent me from having the honor of attending on the 5th inst., the contemplated celebration of a day so important in the History of the late war. I trust that the Honorable Officers and Soldiers, whose gallant conduct contributed so essentially to the Victory of the Thames, will be long, gratefully remembered by their countrymen.

I beg leave to offer the following sentiment:

The free suffrage of the people in the selection of their rulers—May that right remain unimpaired, free from the schemes of designing men. I am gentlemen, yours respectfully,

SAML. DAVISS.

HUNTSVILLE, Ala. Oct. 4.

FIRE.—The following is an extract from a letter, dated October 4th, to the Postmaster in this place, from the Postmaster in Huntsville:—Nash. Rep.

ONE CENT REWARD.—Runaway from the subscriber on the Lees-town road, 64 miles from Lexington, on the 20th September, an apprentice to the wagon making business, named Jackson Plains, aged about 18 years. The public are warned not to harbor or employ the said apprentice, as the law will be put in force against such offenders; and the above reward, without charges, will be paid for his delivery.

THOMAS S. BROCKMAN.
October 3, 1835—40-3t

FOR SALE.—A Farm lying in Jessamine county, about 34 miles east of Nicholasville, on Hickman creek near the Union Mills, containing 264 acres. There is a Bagging Factory with four looms in complete operation, on the land—it is well watered, and the soil good—well calculated for a small Stock Farm.

Any person inclined to purchase, would do well to apply before the middle of November next.—Terms will be made known on application to the subscriber on the premises.

JOHN PERRY.
October 7th, 1835—40-3t

DISOLUTION.—The Partnership heretofore existing under the firm of BUSBY & HUSTON, is this day dissolved by mutual consent; therefore it is requested that all persons indebted to the late firm, will call upon Mr. Charles Thompson and settle their accounts, on or before the first day of November. Those having claims against the said firm will present the same for an adjustment, to either of the subscribers.

B. O. BUSBY,
Shop opposite the post office, Main-St.
C. H. HUSTON,
Shop on Main, a few doors from Limestone-St.
September 21, 1835—40-3t

SADDLE & HARNESS BUSINESS.—BERNARD O. BUSBY, respectfully informs the public in general that he has commenced the SADDLERY BUSINESS, on Main-St. in the house formerly occupied by Mr. Taylor, as a Confectionary and nearly opposite the Postoffice. Having long experience at the business, he flatters himself with the opinion that he can give general satisfaction to those who may favor him with a call.

SPRING SADDLES, made on a new and approved plan. Every other article in the line made to suit customers and others, of the best materials and workmanship, and on the most reasonable terms.

RACE SADDLES made on the most improved plan.

Lexington, Oct. 3, 1835—40-3m

The Gazette will publish the above 3 months.—Observer & Reporter.

Mr. Richard D. Brown, Administrator of John Jones, dec'd., Oliver F. Jones, Mary Ann Jones, Samuel Jones, John Jones, Goolsberry J. Jones, George Jones, Zachariah Jones, Fordella E. Jones, Margaret Green, Eliza G. Jones, Artamissa E. Jones, Isabel P. Jones, and Samuel M. Jones, heirs and legal representatives of John Jones, dec'd.,

TAKE NOTICE.—That on Friday, the 9th day of October next, at my own house in Bath county, I will proceed to take the depositions of sundry witnesses, to be read as evidence in the suit in chancery, depending in the Bath Circuit Court, wherein I am complainant, and you are defendants, and will adjourn from day to day until the business is completed.

JOHN GORRELL.
Sep 14, 1835—39-3t

A VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.—The subscriber offers for sale, ANNFIELD, his place of residence, in Jessamine county—11 miles from Lexington, and one mile from Nicholasville. The new Turnpike road goes through the place, dividing it into nearly equal parts. The tract of land contains about FOUR HUNDRED ACRES; all of the first class—over 200 acres of which is in cultivation, and admirably situated for farming. It is well adapted to the culture of Hemp, or a Stock Farm, having plenty of water. The timber (of which there is abundance) consists of Walnut, Ash, Locust, and Sugar-tree. The buildings and other improvements, are of the most permanent and approved materials; and in some degree admired. An extensive dwelling house, kitchen, storeroom, menagerie, dairy, barn, stables, and granaries, henn houses, capable of containing 30 or 40 tons of hemp, a carriage house, &c. &c. all nearly new. A choice selection of FRUIT TREES, consisting of Apples, Peaches, Plums, Grapes, &c. &c., imported a few years since, from Long Island, near New York, and now bearing in abundance.

Any gentleman, who may wish to purchase a seat in Kentucky, it is believed, will deem it an inspection, among the most desirable situations in the State. This property will be sold on advantageous terms, which will be made known on application to

JOHN H. HANLY.
Annfield, October 1st, 1835—39-3t

AN ORDINANCE IN RELATION TO GRAVE YARDS.—Sec. 1st. Be it ordained by the Mayor and Council of the City of Lexington, that the lot lately purchased by the city, adjoining the Maxwell Burying Ground, shall be hereafter styled the City Burying Ground; and that it shall be used as a place of interment for the dead, to be subject to the city laws and regulations.

Sec. 2nd. Be it further Ordained: That from and after the 1st day of January next, no corpse shall hereafter be interred in the Old Baptist Burying Ground; and that any person having heretofore deposited the remains of their friends there, or elsewhere in the City, may have the same removed to the City Burying Ground.

Sec. 3rd. Be it further Ordained: That no burying place shall hereafter be established within the City, without the advice and consent of the Mayor and City Council; and not by them, or others, on any public highway within the city limits, or on a site calculated to injure the water of the City.

Sec. 4th. Be it further Ordained: That for each and every violation of the Ordinance, a separate penalty, not exceeding \$25 and costs, may be inflicted; and that each burial in this City, except in an authorized place, as aforesaid, shall be regarded and treated as a separate offence in him or them in whom they may, for the time, be legal title to any such place, so used for burial; or in him or them, who may, for a time, have the possession or control of any such place; and that each of such persons may be at the same time proceeded against, for a violation of this ordinance, and be subjected to a separate penalty. This, however, is not to apply to any of the places already established and used in this city, for purposes of burial.

The foregoing ordinance was regularly passed at a meeting of the Mayor and Board of Councilmen of the City of Lexington, on the 10th day of September, 1835.

JAMES E. DAVIS, Mayor.
Daniel Bradford, Clerk.
Sept. 11, 1835—37-4t

BLANKS FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

LEXINGTON BREWERY. The public are informed that the proprietor of the Lexington Brewery having taken it into his own hands, and having repaired and fitted it up in the best manner, and associated himself with one of the most scientific and practical Brewers in the Western country, has no hesitation in assuring the venders and lovers of Malt Liquors, that they will furnish them with Porter, Ale and Beer of a superior quality, to any made in said Brewery for the last 10 years. Beer will be ready for delivery by the 1st of September next, when it is hoped that judges of Malt Liquors will be convinced that nothing but a full knowledge of the business, and attention thereto, is essential to the making of as good Porter, Ale and Beer in Lexington, as any part of the world.

BARLEY, BARLEY, BARLEY. Wanted—Ten thousand bushels of Barley, for which the highest price in cash will be paid on delivery at the above Brewery. Farmers supplied with full barley for seed.

CLARY & CO.
August 19, 1835—34-6m

FRENCH CHINA. SUPERB DINNER SERVICES, Gold Band Desert Services, to match with Splendid Fruit Baskets; supported by figures; and a variety of reasonable China ware; viz:—Tea Sets, Plates, Bowls, &c.

The above China is of our own importation direct from Paris, and of a superior quality and style. Just opened by

JAMES & BROTHER.
June 22, 1835—28-4t

JOB GREEN, CHAIR MANUFACTURER. CONTINUES the above business opposite the Masonic Hall, on Main street. He has on hand, and offers for sale on reasonable terms, a large and splendid assortment of

FANCY & WINDSOR CHAIRS of all descriptions and prices;—also, Seating, Rocking Chairs with cane backs and seats; Boston, and other kinds, all of which are manufactured of the best materials, and warranted well made. Old Chairs repaired and painted; Copal Varnish for sale.

Wanted, a good fancy Chair maker;—also, a Painter and Ornamentor; none but good workmen need apply; to such, constant employment and good wages will be given.

An apprentice well recommended will be taken.

Lexington, July 24, 1834—29-4t

RAIL-ROAD DIVIDEND. RAIL-ROAD OFFICE, July 20, 1835. THE Directors of the Lexington and Ohio RAIL COMPANY have this day declared a Dividend of four and three quarters per cent., for the six months ending 1st July, 1835, on eighty per cent. paid in up to that time, by the legal stockholders. By order of the President.

A. O. NEWTON, Treas.
Lexington, June 24, 1835—29-4t

SIGN AND HOUSE PAINTING. GILDING, GLAZING, BRONZING, &c. SAMUEL A. YOUNG respectfully informs the citizens of Lexington and vicinity, that he has permanently located himself, and is now prepared to execute any of the above business, in a manner not inferior to any done in the West, and on the shortest notice.

Residence in the house lately occupied by Dr. C. W. Cloud as a shop, Main street.

P. S.—Persons from a distance wishing Signs painted, can have them packed in a manner to prevent damage.

Lex. Sept. 16, 1835—37-4t

ST. CATHARINE'S FEMALE ACADEMY. THE exercises of this Institution will be resumed on Monday, the 31st inst.

Lex. August 14, 1835—33-2m

The Observer & Reporter, and Gazette will insert the above for 2 months, and forward their accounts to the Institution for payment.

E. I. WINTER being about to remove from Lexington, earnestly requests all those persons who are indebted to him to call and settle their respective accounts and notes; as all remaining unliquidated at the time of his departure, will be lodged with an officer for collection, without distinction.

September 24, 1835—33-4t

DOCTOR CHINN returns his thanks to his friends for the liberal encouragement he has received since his removal to the city of Lexington, and would inform them, that with the view of permanently settling himself, he has purchased and removed to the late residence of Dr. Yandell, on 1st street, and is devoting his attention exclusively to his profession. When not absent on professional engagements, he may generally be found, in the day time, at the store of ELLY and CHINN.

Sep 30, 1835—39-2m

The Intelligencer and Gazette will insert the above two months weekly.—Obs. & Rep.

300 DOLLARS REWARD.—Stolen from the subscriber on Saturday night the 12th of September inst. between 7 and 8 o'clock, an old liquor case, containing

\$120 in half eagles,
\$300 in fifty dollar notes of the U. S. Bank,
\$250 mostly in 20 dollar notes of the Lex. Branch of the Bank of Kentucky.

Silver tumbler, bottom worn out, containing \$30 in U. S. money, and the balance full of silver change. Also in the tumbler, an old fashion coin commonly called a "cob dollar," nearly a triangle, without letters or figures on it, which has been in my family near seventy years.

1 Certificate of stock in the Maysville Turnpike company, issued to the Fayette County court, for one hundred shares.

1 Share for two shares of my own.

Also, about \$18,000 in due bills &c. payable to G. Keen; among which, the following are collected:

1 note on Darwin Johnson, due 15th September instant, for 200 dollars.

1 note on John Keiser, due 25th December next, for 100 dollars.

1 note on John B. Higbee, due 25th December next, for 40 dollars.

1 note on Cornelius Hendricks due 25th December next for 30 dollars.

4 notes on Thomas S. Redd & J. R. Sloan amounting to \$750.

1 note on Nathaniel Gist, due 17 or 18 years ago, for \$100.

1 note on Jesse Bayles, for \$5.

A receipt from John Norton for 25 or \$3000.

A contract between O. Keen, and N. H. Hall and wife for rent of a plantation, dated about five years past.

A memorandum of a judgment of the Fayette Circuit court against A. Legrand, dated some years back, for about \$140, signed by Genera Thomas Bodley, Clerk of the Court.

The reward will be paid for the delivery of the case and contents to me, or such information that I can get them.

LEXINGTON SEPT 15th, 1835—36-4t

NORTHERN BANK OF KENTUCKY STOCK. Wanted to purchase a few hundred Shares.

DAVID A. SAYRE.
July 19 1835—24-4t

THE CLIMAX OF MAGNIFICENCE! Delay not or you are too late.

IN Sylvester's brilliant career of fortune, or in the annals of adventure, there has never been exhibited such a succession of magnificent schemes as are now submitted to the attention of his friends and patrons. *Impressio*—The VIRGINIA DISMAL SWAMP CLASS 20, drawn Oct. 3, with capitals of \$30,000—\$20,000—\$10,000—fifty of \$1,000, &c. Next the Mammoth Delaware, Class 7, drawn on the 14th of October—Capitals of 50,000 Dollars! 20,000 Dollars! 10,000 Dollars! 30 prizes of ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS, &c. &c. followed by three other brilliant schemes to be drawn each succeeding Saturday in Virginia.

Anxious that his distant correspondents may have an equal chance with those residing in the Eastern cities, we have given them this early information. Hundreds who are daily sending their orders must necessarily be disappointed in obtaining tickets in the grand Delaware scheme. Make immediate application, and prompt attention will be given to your orders by

S. J. SYLVESTER.
130 Broadway, N. Y.

VIRGINIA LOTTERY CLASS No. 20. For the benefit of the Dismal Swamp Canal Company. To be drawn at Alexandria, Va. Oct. 3d, 1835.

SCHEME. 50 PRIZES of 1000 Dollars! \$30,000, 10,000, \$5,000 dollars!—3,140 dollars!—3,000 dollars! 2,500 dollars!—2,000 dollars!—50 prizes of 1,000 dollars!—20 prizes of 500 dollars!—20 of 300 dollars, &c. Tickets only Ten Dollars.

A certificate of a package of 25 whole tickets will be sent for 130 dollars. Packages of Halves, Quarters, and Eighths, in proportion.

MAMMOTH SCHEME. DELAWARE STATE LOTTERY, CLASS No. 7. To be drawn at Wilmington, Wednesday, October 14, 1835.

CAPITALS. \$50,000! \$20,000, 50,000 dollars!—\$20,000 \$10,000!—\$4,350!—five of \$2,000!—ten of 1,500 dollars!—fifteen of \$1,250! 30 prizes of 1,000 dollars! 40 prizes of 750 dollars! 61 prizes of 500 dollars! 64 prizes of 200 dollars, &c. &c.

All three number tickets entitled to \$500. Tickets, Ten Dollars.

Certificate of a package of 25 whole tickets in this magnificent Scheme, may be had for \$150. Shares in proportion.

Send early you wish to secure a ticket or package, as there will be a great demand for them in this Lottery.

VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY, CLASS No. 21. For the benefit of the Dismal Swamp Canal Company. To be drawn at Alexandria, Va. Saturday October 17, 1835.

SCHEME. 25,000 DOLLARS. 25,000 Dollars!—7,000 Dollars!—4,000 dollars!—2,500 dollars!—2,000 dollars!—1,486 dollars!—25 of 1,000 dollars!—10 prizes of 300 dollars, &c. Tickets only 8 Dollars.

Certificate of a package of 22 whole Tickets will cost only \$100. Halves and quarters in proportion. Delay not to send your orders to Fortune's Home.

SPLENDID SCHEME. VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY, CLASS No. 11. For the benefit of the Petersburg Benevolent Mechanic Association. To be drawn at Alexandria Va. Saturday October 24, 1835.

SCHEME. 50 prizes of 1,000 dollars—25,000 dollars!—10,000 dollars!—4,000 dollars!—2,500 dollars!—1,587 dollars!—50 of 1,000 dollars!—10 of 500 dollars!—20 of 400 dollars!—20 of 300 dollars!—30 of 200 dollars, &c. &c. Tickets eight dollars.—Shares in proportion.

A certificate of a package of 25 whole tickets will be sent for 115 Dollars.—Packages of Shares in proportion.

VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY, CLASS No. 22. For the benefit of the Dismal Swamp Canal Company. To be drawn at Alexandria, Va. Saturday, October 31, 1835.

CAPITALS. 25,000 DOLLARS. Twenty prizes of 2,000—25,000 dollars—8,000 dollars—5,000 dollars—3,500 dollars—2,322 dollars—20 of 2,000 dollars—20 of 500 dollars—20 of 400 dollars, &c. Tickets only Ten Dollars.

A Certificate of a package of whole tickets will be sent for \$120. Halves, Quarters and Eighths in proportion.

Orders for single tickets or packages must be addressed to

S. J. SYLVESTER,
130 Broadway, N. Y.

FOR SALE. A half league of land, in Austin's Cove, Texas, very eligibly situated on Dick's or Dickson's Creek, a navigable stream, emptying into Galveston Bay, at whose mouth the town of Pownhattan is laid out, commanding a fine harbor. The above tract was selected for the proprietor by persons familiar with every league in the Colony—it consists of a mixture of prairie and timber land, and is the finest that can be, for the cultivation of Cotton or Sugar. All conditions having been fulfilled, and expenses paid. It is recommended to persons disposed to emigrate to Texas, as saving much trouble, expense and delay. Inquire at this office.

Lex Aug 27, 1835—35-4t

FINE GOOSE-CREEK SALT. Just received, and for sale by D. BRADFORD & CO., Sept. 17, 1835. Opposite the Market.

BOARDING SCHOOL IN LEXINGTON FOR YOUNG LADIES. THE Rev. H. L. LEACOCK intends to open a school on the 1st Monday of October, for the instruction of young ladies in all the most useful branches of an English education.

Competent persons will be provided for teaching Music, French, and Drawing.

Such persons as are disposed to favor him with their patronage, may refer to the Right Rev. Bishop on Smith, J. E. Cooke, M. D. and L. P. Yandell, M. D. for further information.

Theological Seminary, Lexington, Sept. 16th, 1835. 37-2m.

REMOVAL.—DR. YANDELL has removed his residence to the house, on Poplar Row, formerly occupied by the Bank of the United States, and more recently by Edward Barry Esq.

Oct. 2, 1835—39-6t

TRANSYLVANIA UNIVERSITY.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT. THE LECTURES in this institution, will commence, as usual, on the first Monday in November, and terminate on the first Saturday in March. The courses are:

Anatomy and Surgery, by Dr. DUDLEY.
Institutes of Medicine and Clinical Practice, by Dr. CALDWELL.
Theory and Practice of Physic, by Dr. COOKE.
Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children, by Dr. RICHARDSON.
Materia Medica and Medical Botany, by Dr. SHORT.

Chemistry and Pharmacy, by Dr. YANDELL.

During the entire term, the Professor of Surgery and Anatomy lectures 9 times each week, and the Professor of Surgery, 8 times each week. The fees to the entire course, with matriculation and the use of the Library, amount to \$110. The graduation fee is \$30. By order of the Faculty, C. W. SHORT, M. D., Dean

Lex. July 22, 1835—29-4t

The publishers of the following papers are requested to insert the above to the amount of \$5, and send the papers containing it to the Dean, on the receipt of which, the money will be remitted, viz:

Journal and Advertiser, Louisville; Eagle, Maysville, Ky. Gazette, Cincinnati; State Journal, Columbus, Ohio, Whig and Banner, Nashville, Tenn. Republican, St. Louis, Mo. Southern Advocate, Huntsville, Ala. State Intelligencer, Tennessee; Mississippi Courier, Natchez; Register, Vicksburg, Miss.; Courier, New Orleans; Register, Mobile, Ala.; Pensacola Gazette, Recorder, Milledgeville, Ga.; Republican, Savannah, Courier and Mercury, Charleston, S. C.; Telescope, Columbia, S. C. Register, Raleigh, N. C.; Observer, Fayetteville, N. C.; Whig, Richmond, Republican, Winchester, Va.; Intelligencer and Globe, Washington City.

TO JOURNEMEN CARPENTERS. 10 first rate Journeymen Carpenters, are wanted immediately, to whom good wages and constant employment will be given.

CHARLES KEISER.
Lexington, Sept. 17, 1835—37-3t

BLACKSMITHING AND EDGE TOOL MAKING.—The undersigned respectfully informs the citizens of Lexington and the public in general, that he has permanently settled himself in Lexington, & intends carrying on the BLACKSMITH BUSINESS in all its various branches. All work entrusted to him shall be executed in the best possible manner. He hopes, therefore, to merit and receive a share of the public patronage. He intends keeping constantly on hand, a supply of AXES, which he warrants equal to any that can be had. His Shop is on the northwest corner of Limestone and Hill streets, immediately above David Megowan's stable.

WILLIAM VAN PELT.
Sept 30, 1835—39-3t

The Gazette will copy the above.—Observer & Reporter.

DR. SAMUEL C. TROTTER GRATEFUL for the liberal practice he has already had, respectfully renders a continuance of his services to the citizens of Lexington and the adjoining country, in the various branches of his profession, viz:

Practice of Physic, Surgery, &c. &c.

His office is on Short-street, three doors below the Branch Bank of Kentucky, where he may always be found, except when professionally absent.

Aug. 12, 1835—32-4t

NOTICE.—The partnership heretofore existing between DANIEL MAYES and JAMES O. HARRISON, in the practice of Law has been dissolved by mutual consent.

Until the removal of J. O. Harrison to the State of Mississippi, they will give their joint attention to their unfinished business. After that time, he will be represented by Messrs M. C. Johnson and Robert Wickliffe, Jr. Esqs. in conjunction with D. Mayes.

D. MAYES will continue his practice in the Courts of Fayette, Woodford and Jessamine.

Lexington Sept 23, 1835—38-6t

NEW GOODS. HAWKINS, MORRISON & HUNTER, are receiving and opening a large and well selected assortment of British, French, India and American DRY GOODS, suitable for Fall and Winter Sales, which they offer to their friends and the public, upon fair and liberal terms. They invite the attention of wholesale purchasers to their stock, which they can offer as great inducements as any house in the West.

Lex. Sept. 12, 1835—36-4t

NEW GOODS.—The subscribers are receiving at their stand on Main-st. two doors above the Post Office, their Fall and Winter GOODS, among which are, a well selected assortment of Cloths, Cassimeres, Cassinets, and French and English Merinoes; a large assortment of Ladies' and Gentlemen's SHOES and BOOTS. For Caps and Cans, Carpeting and Rugs, Hardware, Queensware, French & English China sets—Glassware—Groceries—Java Coffee, (a superior article.)

SAMUEL ROBINSON & CO.
Lex. Sept. 17, 1835—37-4t

M. E. BROWNING & CO. HAVING purchased of CALER WORLEY, his stock of MERCHANDISE, which is extensive and well assorted, now offer it Wholesale and Retail, on as fair and reasonable terms as like goods can be bought in any market west of the mountains. They are resolved to spare no pains to accommodate and please those who may favor them with a call. To the old patrons of the house, they look with much confidence, and solicit a continuance of their custom, from which it is hoped a mutual benefit and satisfaction will be derived.

CALER WORLEY, having sold his stock of merchandise to M. E. BROWNING & Co. takes great pleasure in recommending to his old customers and patrons, a continuance of their dealings with his successors, as the old stand, opposite the upper end of the Public Square. He will at the same time very sincerely return his thanks for the liberal patronage extended to him during his continuance in business. It is his wish as speedily as possible to close his business, and he hopes that all those who have open accounts will call and close them by note or payment without delay.

Lex. June 15, 1835—24-4t

THE PROTECTION INSURANCE COMPANY, of Hartford, Conn. HAVE paid within a few years past in the Western States for losses by Fire, about

300,000 Dollars!! and are still willing to assume and continue RISKS AGAINST FIRE.

By E. K. SAYRE, ATT. AT LAW, their agent, on the shortest notice and most favorable terms.

E. K. SAYRE,
Corner Short and J. Jordan's Row.
Lexington, March 21, 1835—12-1y

JAMES M. BARLOW, (SILVERSMITH & JEWELLER.) RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he has commenced business, two doors from the North corner of Main and Limestone streets, where he will repair all kinds of CLOCKS, WATCHES, MUSICAL BOXES, &c. He has, and intends keeping on hand, a general assortment of

JEWELRY AND SILVER WARE. Which he will sell low.

Coffe, Tea and Cream Pots; Sugar-Dishes, Slop-Bowls, Tankards and Cups. Of any pattern, will be made according to order. On the shortest notice, the silver warranted to be of the best quality, and the work executed well.

SILVER SPOONS, LADLES, BUTTER-KNIVES & SUGAR-TONGS, Constantly on hand, and made to order. Jewelry mended neatly. From the knowledge which the proprietor has of the different branches of his line, he will be able to give general satisfaction to all who may give him a call.

The highest price will be given for old Gold and Silver.

Lexington, May 20, 1835—24-4t

WILLIAM ADAMS, HAT MANUFACTURER, LEXINGTON, KENTUCKY. RESPECTFULLY returns his grateful acknowledgments to the citizens of Lexington and Fayette county, generally, for the very liberal patronage they have given him for many years past. He begs leave to inform them that he still continues to Manufacture HATS out of the best kind of materials. He will attend to all orders for work, in his line of business, with punctuality and despatch.

All those having long standing accounts, will confer a favor on me, long to be remembered, if they will call on me and settle their accounts, as our business cannot be carried on without that being needed, called money.

W. A.
June 14, 1834—23-4t

T. BARKIN, MERCHANT TAILOR. MAIN-STREET, A FEW DOORS BELOW THE PHOENIX HOTEL.

KEEPS constantly on hand an assortment of Gentlemen's Fashionable Ready made Clothing, consisting of CLOAKS, BOSTON WRAPPERS, COATS, PANTALOONS, VESTS, STOCKS, GLOVES, HOSE, &c. Together with an excellent stock of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, and VESTINGS. Also, a general assortment of Fancy Articles in his line, which will be sold unusually low for cash.

Gentlemen ordering cloths, may rest assured that they shall be made to please them, in style and taste, equal to the work of any Establishment in the city, he has in his employ workmen of the best kind, from Europe and the Eastern Cities.

Thankful for past favors, he respectfully solicits a share of public patronage.

Lex. Dec. 20, 1834.

STONE CUTTING. MONUMENTS, TOMBS, HEAD AND FOOT STONES and DOOR SILLS, with almost every article in the above line of business, can at present be had of the subscriber, and forwarded to any part of the State, from the Lexington Stone Yard, Upper street; on the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms.

P. DOYLE.

N. B. I will attend to the putting up of work, when taken from my shop; at any place within 15 miles of the city.

Lex. June 2, 1835—22-4t

CHEAP SIGN PAINTING. In the neatest manner, and as cheap as any work of the kind in the country.

The subscriber has removed his residence to the house formerly occupied by Mr. Bruce opposite Mess. Estlinthwaite and Brennan's, where those who please to favor him with their commands will be punctually attended to, in the neatest manner and on moderate terms.

JOHN JONES.

N. B. The person to whom I lent, some two or three years since, the first volume of the "Handmaid to the Art," will please return it, J. J. J. BAGGING SHUTTLERS for sale by J. J. Lex. May 3d, 1834—17-4t

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP. The Partnership heretofore existing between Thompson and Lowry, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. John E. Thompson is alone authorized to settle the business of the concern.

JOHN F. THOMPSON, NATHANIEL LOWRY.
Lex Aug 20, 1835—35-4t

JOHN F. THOMPSON, respectfully informs his friends and customers, that he has removed his Grocery and Coffee-House, next door above Jesse Tingle's, and nearly opposite his former stand. He is thankful for the liberal patronage he has received, and is in hopes, by his strict attention to business, that he will merit a share of public patronage.

N. B. Those indebted to the late firm of Thompson and Lowry, will call and settle their accounts by cash or note, as I wish to settle the business as soon as possible.

JOHN F. THOMPSON.
Sept 2, 1835—35-4t

SPANISH SOLE LEATHER. 2000 Soles Spanish Sole Leather, 500 do very heavy for negroes shoes, 25 doz Philadelphia Calf Skins, 10 do Heavy Upper Leather. Striped and plain Binding Skins, Shoe Thread, 30 lbs. Tanners Oil, (Superior quality), for sale by MONTMOLIN & CORNWALL.
Lex Sept 1, 1835—35-3m

THE PROTECTION INSURANCE COMPANY, of Hartford, Conn. HAVE paid within a few years past in the Western States for losses by Fire, about

300,000 Dollars!! and are still willing to assume and continue RISKS AGAINST FIRE.

By E. K. SAYRE, ATT. AT LAW, their agent, on the shortest notice and most favorable terms.

E. K. SAYRE,
Corner Short and J. Jordan's Row.
Lexington, March 21, 1835—12-1y

CABINET SHOP. THE Subscriber respectfully announces to the citizens of Lexington and its vicinity, that he has just completed a thorough repair of his shop, and is now ready to wait upon his customers with any thing in the Cabinet line. He will, at the shortest notice, be able to furnish COFFINS of all sizes and descriptions. He has a NEW HEARSE for the better convenience of the citizens. His present stock of CABINET WORK is now, and will be kept equal to any in the Western Country. His shop is on the corner of Short and Limestone streets, diagonally opposite the Jail, and his family residence is in the two story brick adjoining. By a strict attention to business, he hopes, to receive a share of public patronage.

J. EDRINGTON.
March 10, 1835.—10-6m

Samuel M. Brown vs Thomas Cool, STATE OF KENTUCKY, Shelby Circuit Court, July Term 1835. Samuel M. Brown, Plaintiff against Thomas Cool, Defendant. (Replein.)

This day came the plaintiff by his Attorney and it appearing to the Court, from the Sheriff's return upon the process, issued herein, that the debt, Thomas Cool is not to be found; It is therefore, on motion of the piff, ordered that a proclamation be issued, warning the said debt, to appear here, on the first day of the next October Term of this court; or that judgment will be rendered against him, said Thomas Cool, which proclamation is ordered to be published on three successive court days, at the door of the Court-House in Shelby county—and it is also ordered that a copy of this order be published in the Kentucky Gazette, printed and published in this State, and all further proceedings are continued until the next Term.

A copy att.

SAM'L TEVISE, c.
by THO. P. SMITH, n c

FARM FOR SALE. I WILL SELL for the proprietor, A FARM near the Rail Road, about 4 miles from Lexington, adjoining the farms of Col. Henry C. Payne and Benjamin Taylor, containing 150 ACRES of first rate land, nearly all well timbered. Apply to DARWIN JOHNSON.
March 6, 1835.—9-4t

BLACKSMITHING. THE public are respectfully informed, that JOSIAH ENNIS, the late partner of John R. Shaw, has commenced the BLACKSMITHING on the corner of Hill & Main-street, and is ready to carry on in all its various branches, and will be happy to wait on his friends and the public generally. His work, shall be executed in a faithful manner, and he hopes by strict attention to business to merit a share of public patronage.

JOSIAH ENNIS.
August 16, 1834.—32-4t

LOT FOR SALE. A handsome lot, situated in one of the most pleasant parts of the city, on moderate terms—its improvements, except that it is fenced in with an excellent fence. It is a corner lot, fronting on Main and Georgetown streets, containing about one and a half acres. It is nearly opposite to D. McPayne, Esq. A reasonable credit will be given—terms can be ascertained by application to the subscriber.

HIRAM STEELE.
Lexington, July 23, 1834.—29-4t

HORSES FOR SALE. I HAVE Thirty well selected GELDINGS, of which there are eight Pair of Match Horses in fine order, which I will sell. Any person wishing to purchase, will be pleased to call, (at Nicholasville, where the stock may be seen,) on the subscriber

GEO. W. BROWN.
Aug 8, 1835—34-8t

NOTICE. THE Co-partnership heretofore existing under the firm of SHAW & ENNIS, was dissolved by mutual consent, on the 17th inst. all persons having demands against us are requested to present the same; and persons indebted are requested to call and settle, by note or cash.

SHAW & ENNIS.

N. B. The business will be carried on at the same place by John R. Shaw, who feels thankful for past patronage and solicits a continuation.

J. R. SHAW.

N. B. Mr. Edwin C. Hickman is authorized to settle all accounts due the late firm.

Lexington, July 29, 1834—35-4t

NOTICE. THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has taken Mr. THOMAS DOLAN into partnership in his Mercan tile concern. The business will, in future, be conducted in the name of

LEAVY & DOLAN, who have now on hand, and are receiving from New York and Philadelphia, a large and very general assortment of

MERCHANDISE. of nearly every variety; which they will sell on reasonable terms.

WM. A. LEAVY.
Lexington, April, 22.—16-4t

MORRISON & BRADLEY. HAVE sold their stock of GOODS to Messrs. MORRISON, ILES & WRIGHT. They will continue the MERCANTILE BUSINESS in the House lately occupied by them, and to whom they can, with every confidence, recommend their customers and acquaintances.

In relinquishing the Merchandise for other business, the undersigned cannot withhold an expression of gratitude to the many friends who have supported them by their patronage.

R. MORRISON, L. J. BRADLEY.

IT will be seen by the above advertisement of Messrs. MORRISON & BRADLEY, that we are their successors in Business, under the firm MORRISON, ILES & WRIGHT. We shall endeavor to conduct the business very much as heretofore, in the same house; and we invite the former patrons and all others, to call.

GABRIEL I. MORTON, THOMAS J. ILES, SAMUEL M. WRIGHT
Lex. March 5, 1834—9-4t

LOOK HERE. JOHN M. HEWETT, TRUSS MAKER, Opposite the Lexington Hotel, Lexington, Ky. BEGS leave, respectfully to inform his friends and the public, that he has obtained the agency of Mr. THOMAS STAGNER, of Richmond, Ky. to use, read and practice his celebrated PATENT TRUSS, for the cure of all cases of Hernia, or Rupture, of recent or long standing.

He is so convinced of the importance of this instrument above all that have ever yet been used, that he has only purposes to abandon all the various kinds he has heretofore used in his extensive practice, but to assure the afflicted, that the universal terms, are—no Cure, no Pay!

N. B. All kinds of Bandages, Gentlemen's Riding Girdles, and Suspensives, manufactured and for sale as before.

June 26, 1834.—27-4t

LEXINGTON BRANCH BANK OF KENTUCKY. THE regular discount